Hill, Myron

From: Hanley, Susan
Sent: Thursday, May 29, 2003 3:49 PM
To: Hill, Myron
Subject: 09827345

Ex. Hill,
After consulting with the National Library of Medicine, I have the information that you requested regarding the article: Le Contel et al. Cellular Pharmacology (1996) Vol. 3(2) 68-73. That article appeared in the April 1996 issue. NLM disclosed the date of receipt (public availability) was June 15, 1996.

Let me know if you need any further assistance.

Susan Hanley

Technical Information Specialist
Technical & Scientific Information Center, Biotech Division
United States Patent and Trademark Office
703-305-4053

1/7/3 (Item 1 from file: 5)
DIALOG(R)File 5:Biosis Previews(R)

10423645 BIOSIS NO.: 199699044790
Identification of the beta-2m derived epitope responsible for neutralization of HIV isolates.
AUTHOR: Le Contel C; Galea P; Silovy F; Hirsch I; Chermann J-C(a)
AUTHOR ADDRESS: (a)INSERM U322, Unite Rech. Retrovirus Maladies Assoc., Park Sci. Technol. Luminy, BP 33, 13273 Mar**France
JOURNAL: Cellular Pharmacology 3 (2):p68-73 1996
ISSN: 1351-3214
DOCUMENT TYPE: Article
RECORD TYPE: Abstract
LANGUAGE: English

ABSTRACT: It has been demonstrated that HIV virus carried on their surface cellular proteins like beta-2-microglobulin. With respect to variability of human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) we investigated whether replication of different HIV isolates could be inhibited by anti-beta-2m monoclonal antibodies (anti-beta-2m MAbs) similarly like it was described for HIV-1 LAV. The study included a laboratory adapted Zairian virus HIV-1 NDK, highly cytopathic for T lymphocytes, macrophage tropic strain HIV-1 PAR and primary clinical isolates including newly identified viruses from the International HIV-1 Isolates Panel. Our results show that treatment with anti-beta-2m MAbs B1G6 and B2.62.2 inhibited production of all tested viruses in primary leukocytes. This suggests that all viruses shared a common epitope accessible to anti-beta-2m MAbs. By using synthetic peptides derived from the amino acid sequence of the human beta-2m we selected three sequences of 7aa R7V, F7E, S7K that prevent inhibitory effect of anti-beta-2m Among them R7V peptides was found to be the most efficient. Our new approach may prove to be important in the development of a new vaccine strategy based on immunization with peptide derived from human protein.